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### JOURNEY OF THE WARSHIPS

HONORS TO ADMIRAL SAMPSON AND HIS

BACE BETWEEN THE BROOKLYN AND THE NEW

which ended on Tuesday with the arrival of the ships at Tompkinsville, was not lacking in incimonths ago, until they returned. The interesting occurrences of the cruise were for the most part connected with the visits of the squadron at various ports in the West Indies and South and

him aboard the New-York to visit Rear-Admiral Sampson. Mr. Russell came as the representative of Minister Loomie and brought with him invitations for the Rear-Admiral and the officers of his ships to visit the capital, Caracas. which is about twenty miles inland from La Guayra. Late in the afternoon Captain Chadwick and about fifty officers from the various

Rear-Admiral Sampson, accompanied by Captains Cook, Goodrich, Taylor, Mead and a score of officers, left La Guayra the next morning on a special train, and arrived at Caracas at 10:30 o'clock. The deputation sent by President An drade to receive the Americans was composed of General Jaurez, the Minister of War, and his staff, and the Commander of Arms in Caracas The approaches to the station were so crowded that it was with difficulty that the police cleared a way through which the visitors could pass to the carriages in waiting. From the time Admiral Sampson left the train until the carriages

The prizes for the winners ranged from 12 to 5.
All the contestants were apprentices.
While the vessels were at St. Kitts a dinner was given to the officers by the Custom House Club. From St. Kitts the vessels went to St. Croix; thence to San Juan, Porto Rico, At San Juan the Army and Navy boys joined forces, and gave a minstrel show in the Opera House. The vessels next visited La Guayra, Venezuela. From there they went to Kingston, arriving on March 8. The Kingston Yacht Club gave a smoker in honor of the American officers on March 9.
After leaving Kingston the vessels went to Santiago, Havana and Key West. Fear of yellow fever caused them to leave Key West early in April, and they went to Gardiner's Bay, Long Island, for a general drill. From Gardiner's Bay thoy came to Tompkinsville last Monday. The Vicksburg will go to Boston in a few days, and after repairs have been made she will go on a cruise in European waters.

CANNONS FOR GRIDLEY'S GRAVE.

FROM THE PHILIPPINES FOR THE

The United States transport Buffalo, which passed the Suez Canal on April 18, is bringing four cannot

FINLAND'S WOES.

LESS DISREGARD OF TREATIES.

PROMISES OF CZARS ALEXANDER I AND II

BROKEN BY NICHOLAS. To the Editor of The Tribune

detached from their beloved mother-country; but, loyal to their traditions, to their inherent charac-

one promulgated in 1772 by Gustaf III. In taking the oath to this constitution Czar Alexander bound himself and his successors forever to uphold the

Let us now see the status of Finland at this time. The Russian autocrat became an hereditary. Grand-duke of the Grand-duchy of Finland. The country had a parliament consisting of the four estates, as follows, the nobles, clergy, citizens and the farmers. The official languages were Swedish and Finnish. The religion was the Lutheran Protestant, it being the State Church, though full religious liberty was granted to all.

The country had an army commanded by its own officers. This army could not without its own free will and without the full consent of the parliament be sent out of the country to serve in any part of the Russian Empire, Life Guards excepted.

by becoming a citizen of the country.

The country had complete control of its mercan-

tile fleet, its own railroads, the postal service and

The government consisted of a general governo appointed by the Czar-Grand-duke, a parliament and a council of Senators, the latter being the Cabinet of the Grand-duke. This regime has lasted prosperity to the country, the result of complet

TWO CZARS' PROMISES.

them according to their then existing laws, which

read like this:

On April 15, 1869, Czar Alexander II signed and approved an amendment to the country's constitution, as presented by the parliament, Paragraph 71

The constitution can be amended, changed and revoked only upon a proposition made by the Grand-duke, and with the full consent of all the estates in parliament assembled.

Though reserving for us the power, as stated in the governing act of the 21st of August, 1772, together with the union and safety acts of the 21st of February and the 3d of April, 1739, providing in the former mentioned acts is nothing to the contrary, we do and declare this amendment to be constitutional and part of the constitution existing. By me personally promulgated, and with my own hand and seal signed, in our city of St. Petersburg, the 15th of April, 1869.

ALEXANDER.

pledges inviolate, to the nost loyal and enlightened

PLEDGES BROKEN BY NICHOLAS

took part: Grand-duke Michael, president; Pobe-donostseff, Solisky, Ostroffski, Frish (all Russians and Imperialists), General Bobrikoff, Finland's Governor-General; Pielive, Secretary of State; Muravieff, Minister of Justice, and Procope, the temporary Minister-Secretary of Finland.

10 and 13 this year. New laws for the Grandsanctioned and promulgated as laws of the country by the Czar. This promulgation took place

By this act the sacred rights of a free people to govern themselves and to make laws are taken away; from now on the Emperor-Grand-duke will make all laws for the Grand-duchy, depriving its chilzens of the right of approval or disapproval.

As can be readily understood by the free and liberty-loving people of America, this blow at our constitutional liberties puts every one of us Finlanders in mourning.

The writer's friends living in this country have had their mail opened in Finland before being delivered to the addressees for the last two months used in Finland. The mint has also been seized.

Hereafter only the Russian postage-stamp will be used in Finland. The mint has also been seized. Finnish coins are called in to be confiscated and substituted by the Russian coins. The press of Finland is thoroughly muzzied.

Now, the American people will naturally ask themselves this question, What have the Finlanders done against the imperial authority? What overt acts to merit this severe policy? The answer is nothing—absolutely nothing. We defy any Russian to prove a single overt act or breach of the law and against the Constitution on the part of the Finlanders. On the contrary, during the last ninety years of allegiance to the Russian autocrats the Finlanders have always been compilmented for their loyalty to their successive rulers. The Anarchist and Nihillist do not thrive in Finland, and the Grand-duke-Emperor has always enjoyed perfect freedom in the midst of his loyal subjects whenever he has come to Finland (which has been found necessary in Finland for the protection of the lives of the Emperor-Grand-duke and his family. Another proof of the former Emperors belief in Finnish Idelity is shown in their choice of the Finnish Life Guards for a bodyguard at St. Petersburg.

No, the cause of all misfortune to Finland seems to be the insane jealousy of the Holy Synod-head of the Greek Orthodox Church-of Finnish autonomy and home rule. The influence of this metropolitan on the present ruler is only too apparent. This bigoted head of the Church bears an undying harred to the Finnish State Church, which is the Protestant Lutheran Church.

FINNISH REMONSTRANTS REBUFFED.

The cable dispatches to the American press have old of how unsuccessful the unhappy Finlanders were who went to St. Petersburg with a petition from practically the whole male population duchy, and how they have been ordered back to their homes without being permitted to see the Czar or any of his Ministers. Such is the unhappy condition of Finland to-day. We therefore ask for the consideration and sym-pathy of the American people, who have always proved themselves the friends to liberty and en-lightenment.

proved themselves the friends to liberty and enlightenment.

It is true that the Emperor-Grand-duke has disavowed any responsibility for the nefarious doings
of his Ministers in Finland. How did the Ministers obtain his signature to the promulgation
Issued on February II last? Let us suppose, for
charity's sake, that he might for the moment have
been deceived by his Ministers. When he made
this public disavowal why did he not then immediately undo the wrong perpetrated by his Irresponsible Ministers, and make his Finnish subjects
happy? No, this disavowal was a diplomatic
stroke, so that if any of the foreign Powers should
object, why, there he stood, the "White Czar," with
white, clean hands.

While advocating disarmament, Czar Nicholas
has shown his sincertiy in his peaceful (?) principle by ordering every adult male Finlander to
perform a compulsory five years' military service.

COUNT CASSINFS OBJECT.

COUNT CASSINI'S OBJECT.

diplomat to Washington. With what alarm the among the Anglo-Saxon race! Russia, with the aspiration of a Russianized China, feared only the resistance of England, made doubly strong by the backing of her American cousin.

To sow seeds of distrust and of contention be-

A FINN'S ACCOUNT OF RUSSIA'S FAITH-

Sir: It was a hard blow for the Finlanders to be ter of never being conquered, they made up their minds to make the best of the situation.

Czer Alexander I took the oath to the then ex-isting constitution of the country, which was the

No Russian could hold office in Finland except

the mint, coining its own money.

sutonomy; but now witness the change!

Czar Alexander I approved the constitution in

In this constitution the governing and safety acts

The Emperor-Grand-duke does not own the right to create any new law or laws, or revoke any ex-isting law or laws, without the unanimous consent of the parliament assembled.

reading thus:

Further the amendment ends with the following

Following is the oath of the present ruler, Nich-

As we, through the power of Almighty God, have come to the inherited power of Finland, as Grandduke, it is our desire herewith to sanction and respect the religion, constitution, rights and privileges of all classes in Finland, the high and low, and we promise to respect and to keep them inviolate and in their full power. NICHOLAS. Livadia, the 6th of November, 1896.

And this is the way that our Grand-duke and

Czar Nicholas appointed the last of January s

This conference met on January 30 and February

As can be readly all the constitutional liberty-loving people of America, this blow at our constitutional liberties puts every one of us Finlanders in mourning.

Here, then, is the sorrowful ending to centuries of work for freedom and liberty! By this unconstitutional decree are our rights and privileges trampled upon. A trusting and loyal people is spurned and insulted, without the right of protest or means of redress. Armies and ammunition are massed on the border, ready to annihilate with sword and cannon, to shed the blood of an oppressed people if they but dare to murraur against the tyrant.

Recent cable dispatches to this country have told of the seizure of the postal service, and how the Russian Government has substituted Russians for natives as postmasters of the offices. This gives the Russians centrol of the mail service, and as a consequence private mail is opened; and woe to the unfortunate one if he dares criticise the present conditions existing!

RUSSIAN TYRANNICAL MEASURES.

RUSSIAN TYRANNICAL MEASURES.

Now, a word as to the transfer of Russia's ablest

scovite viewed the fraternal outburst of feeling

# 23d Street Le Boutillier

Further Reductions in

# Ladies' Tailor-made Suits

of imported black and blue cheviot, short jaunty Eton Coat, silk faced, new style skirt, entire suit lined with best quality taffeta silk. All sises. Also, fly front and tight-fitting black and colored Venetian Suits, silk lined in correct shades, at

\$19.75

value \$30.00

Ladies' Tailor-Made Blazer Fly Front and Eton Suits, in black, navy blue and colors, best quality cheviot, Venetian, broadcloth and homespun, many jackets silk faced and all silk lined, a few skirts si k lined, at

\$14.50

reduced from \$20.00, \$25.00 and \$30.00

## LADIES' SILK WAISTS

in best quality Taffeta, rlain colors and stripes, handsomely corded and ucked, separate stock collars, all sizes, at

\$3.95 reduced from \$5.00 and \$6.00

Also, Ladies' India Silk Waists, new sleepe, long waist front, tucked back, all black and all white, at

\$2.98

va'ue \$4.00

## LADIES' SUMMER SKIRTS

in Silk, Cheviot, Venetian, Pique, Linen, Duck, Tampa and Denim, stylishly trimmed and braided, with openwork effects, at ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

# Printed India and Foulard Silks

in extensive assortment. Another shipment of these very desirable silks has been received, in designs and colorings that make them specially sutted to present wear; on sale Monday at

## CORDED JAPANESE SILKS.

A large and varied stock, in corded stripes and plaids, bright colors and combinations, at prices exceedingly low.

# West Twenty-third Street.

tween America and England is Count Cassin's object. This is, in short, the wily policy of the Czar. Americans, are we Finlanders to have our faith, rights and liberty trampled upon, our homes made desolate, to have the present and future generation consigned to barbarte slavery? Russia as well as the rest of the nations look to you for alliance, to you for friendship. Your expression of sympathy for the oppressed or condemnation of the wrongdoer carries weight with these Powers. Therefore do we pray and hope for your sympathy, look for your condemnation of the injustice done to our unhappy country and its unhappy people! Oppressed nations and peoples have halled you as the liberators of mankind before us. Let us also have cause to look upon you as our benefactors and the protectors of our rights and liberties.

GUSTAF AXET. EDELSVARD.

erties. GUSTAF New-York, May 4, 1899. ALEXANDER MASTERTON BURIED.

SERVICE AT HIS HOME IN BRONXVILLE AT-TENDED BY MANY FRIENDS.

Alexander Masterton, who was shot by J. Neale Plumb, was buried yesterday in Woodlawn Cemetery. A service was first held in the parlors of Forfar, his Bronxville home A large number of the friends and relatives of the murdered man attended, and messages of condolence were received

Reformed Church, officiated, and the Rev. Alfred E. Myers, of the Collegiate Reformed Church, of this city, delivered an address. Dr. Myers was formerly pastor of the Bronxville church, and was a close personal friend of Mr. Masterton.

Ives Plumb, a son of J. Neale Plumb, was present at the service, and accompanied the body to Woodawn. He was much affected, and seemed to feel his position keenly, notwithstanding the kindly treatment shown to him by the hereaved family. The pallbearers were Francis Bacon, President of the village of Bronxville; Dr. David E. Smith, Dr. William D. Granger, Frank R. Chambers, Charles R. Dusenberry and T. R. Cole.

A JUDGMENT AGAINST PLUMB.

On January 17 last a judgment for \$86,306 was entered against James Neale Plumb, of No. 70 West Thirty-eighth-st., in favor of William Berrian and Charles C. Hibbard, as executors of the estate of Charles H. Contoit, for the amount due, with in-terest, on six bonds which he gave, several drafts and bills of exchange, one being dated in San Fran-cisco and another in Washington, D. C., from 1891 to 1895. Execution was issued to the Sheriff, but it was returned "No property" on March 22.

DID NOT LIVE TO SIGN THE PLEDGE. Patrick Graney, a stevedore, forty-five years old,

living at No. 100 Tenth-ave., an attendant at St. Bernard's Roman Catholic Church, in West Fourteenth-st., went to the rectory of the church yes terday to pledge himself to stop drinking. he had signed the piedge Grancy dropped dead. As he sat gasping in the hallway he said, "I'll never he sat gasping in the hallway he said. Til never drink again. I'll be good now." Just then Father Quinn descended the stairs to attend to Graney, and the latter tried to arise to his feet, but fell forward on his face, and was dead when physicians arrived.

DISCUSSED THE FIGHT WITH WEAPONS. Because of a dispute over the Maher-Ruhlin fight John McGuire, forty-eight years old, of No. 230 East One-hundred-and-fourth-st., Hes in Hospital seriously wounded from a pistol shot in he breast. His assailant is Matthew Lynn, thirtyfour years old, of No. 226 West Forty-ninth-st. The shooting took place yesterday afternoon at Both of the men are employed by Naughton &

Co., contractors, who are changing the motor Co., contractors, who are changing the motor power conduits of the Boulevard road. They quarreiled over the fight on Thursday, and yesterday morning Lynn, armed with a crowbar, resumed hostilities and was ordered to quit work. He returned in the afternoon and shot McGuire without warning. The latter knocked Lynn down, and as he was placed in the ambulance said with a good deal of satisfaction, "Well, I soaked him one, anyhow." The workmen who sided with McGuire cried out, "Lynch him!" as Policeman Ahearn led Lynn away, and the police had to club the angry workmen back." ASKED TO SEE THE SHAM BATTLE.

INVITATIONS SENT TO GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT AND GENERAL ANDREWS BY THE SEV-

National Guard of the State to witness the realistic reproduction of the battle of San Juan Hill, which to be given in the armory of the 71st Regiment, at Thirty-fourth-st. and Fourth-ave., on the ings of May 18 and 19.

EVERY COMMAND TO BE PROVIDED WITH A COM PLETE CAMP OUTFIT.

an order was instituted and another than directs every quarters of the National Guard that directs every commanding officer to make requisition on the quartermaster, commissary and medical departquariermaster, commissary and medical departments for stores and equipments, which are to be kept in the various armories for use in case of emergency. When these stores and supplies have been issued every command will have in its armory tents, cooking utensils, medical supplies and everything necessary for field duty. The order leaves no point uncovered, and provides for tools as well as arms.

point uncovered, and provides for tools as well as arms.

About one-half of the Guard has already received the articles which have been prescribed by the order, and the others will be supplied in a few weeks.

General Roe has appointed the following officers

to duty on his staff at the camp of instruction: Colonel Stephen H. Olin, assistant adjutant-general; Colonel Edward M. Hoffman, inspector; Lieueral; Colonel Edward M. Hoffman, inspector; Lieutenant-Colonel William Cary Sanger, inspector; Lieutenant-Colonel N. B. Thurston, inspector small arms practice; Colonel Nelson H. Henry, surgeon; Major Louis M. Greer and Major John B. Holland, aldes-de-camp.

In the same order the following assignments are made for duty at camp:

From June 3 to 10, Squadron A and Troop C.

From June 10 to 17, the 3d Battery and 2dd Regiment.

From June 17 to 24, the 1st Battery and the 7th Regiment.
From June 24 to July 1, the 2d Battery, the 4th,
From June 24 to July 1, the 2d Battery, the 4th,
10th, 11th, 16th, 17th, 23d, 27th, 28th, 39th and 40th
Separate companies.

INSPECTIONS POSTPONED.

Colonel Hoffman, inspector on the staff of Gen-eral Roe, has made all the inspections except in the 12th, 47th and 69th regiments. It has been decided to allow these commands to recuperate and to get rid of some of the dead wood before an inspection and muster is ordered. A review without urtforms cannot be satisfactory to the command

OFFICERS AT CARACAS.

The cruise of the North Atlantic Squadron, command of Rear-Admiral Sampson, dent although there was not an accident or a occurrence aboard any of the ships the time they left here, more than two

New-York

THE BUFFALO BRINGING CAPTURED GUNS CEMETERY IN ERIE, PENN.

ecretary Ensign E. L. BENNETT, Commander W. W. MEAD Commander J. H. DAYTON Dr. G. V. GRAVATT. S. A. STAUNTON, Lega. Flag Secretary. of the Marblehead. of the Detroit. Fleet Surgeon, Flag Lieutenant of the New York. Rear-Admiral WILLIAM T. SAMPSON. Captain F. E. CHADWICK of the flagship New-York.

> lodged in two private houses which had been placed at the disposal of Minister Loomis.

HONORS FOR THE VISITORS. the Admiral by Mr. Loomis. At this dinner Dr. Calcano Mathleu announced that the Venezuelan Cabinet had decided to decorate Admiral

Minister Loomis with the Order of Bolivia. The next day there was more visiting, and in the evening President Andrade gave a dinner and ball in the Yellow House in honor of the Americans. On the following day President Andrade and the high Venezuelan officials went with the Americans to La Guayra to visit the squadron. As the President stepped aboard

party spent several hours visiting the ships. The squadron left La Guayra on April 7, and The squadron left La Guayra on April 1, and after touching at Trinidad, Barbadoes, Port Castries, Martinique, and St. Pierre, anchored off San Juan on April 25. On the run from Martinique to Porto Rico the ships of the squadron tested their speed in a four hours' race. The slower ships started first, with the Texas in the lead. The Brooklyn started eight minutes ahead of the New-York. They steamed for two hours under natural draught and two hours under forced draught. At the end of the four hours the New-York was in advance of all the other ships, other vessels of the squadron, which had left

this city, was without incident.

WHICH SHE VISITED. aboard of her as well as the officers had an of

almost to a man visited the scenes of the land fight ing around the city, and stood under and gazed at the tree under which the negotiations for the Admiral Cervera's fleet now lie.

by the fact that the men found many small at ticles lying about in the wreckage of the decks which they considered valuable. They even found Spanish money-many chunks of the same sort as those brought from Cuba by the sallers of Admiral Sampson's fleet last summer. In some instances the men found stacks of ten to twenty silver coins welded together by the heat of the burning vessel

In the afternoon the Admiral and officers of

his Ministers, the higher members of the clergy

Sampson and Captains Chadwick, Cook, Taylor, Sigsbee, Goodrich, Dayton, Mead and Todd, and

of twenty-one guns. The President and his

forced draught. At the end of the four hours the New-York was in advance of all the other ships, three miles ahead of the Brooklyn.

This race again brought out the rivalry between the New-York and the Brooklyn men. It was really between the two cruisers, while the other ships looked on. On both the cruisers, when it became known that there was to be a race, scores of men volunteered to go down in the boiler pits and heave coal. While the race was in process there was almost continuous cheering from the bluejackets and sailors on the other ships.

The last part of the crulse, from San Juan to

While the training-ship Vicksburg was on her recent cruise in the West Indies, the apprentices portunity of seing some of the effects of the de-structive work done by Rear-Admiral Sampson's

surrender of the Spanish Army were made. After leaving Santiago Harbor the Vicksburg stopped along the coast at the points where the hulks of The men from the Vicksburg made a day of it visiting the wrecks of the Spanish warships. That these ships have had but few visitors since the days immediately following the battle is evidenced

Nearly every man aboard the Vicksburg has some of this money or some other small souvenir taken The Vicksburg started on her cruise on November 2 last, when she left Norfolk for Barbadoes. At the latter place she was joined by the Annapolis,

Penn, where one will be mounted at each which the late Captain Charles V. Gridley, of the Glympia, is buried. It is largely due to the efforts of H. C. Du Val that these cannon were secured and are to be mounted on Captain Gridley's grave

IT INVOLVES THE QUESTION AS TO WHICH SUR VIVED OF PERSONS WHO PERISHED IN A FIRE. A decision was handed down yesterday by Justice

Rookstaver, in the Supreme Court, in a case which

he says is "peculiar and interesting" as involving

family which perished in a fire can be considered as

the question as to which of the members of

INTERESTING DISPUTE AS TO TITLE.

the survivors. The same point is expected to arise with regard to some of those who were burned death in the recent fires at the Windsor Hotel and at the home of the late Wallace C. Andrews. The suit was brought by Mary Merritt, to deermine the claims of E. Osborne Smith, a realestate dealer, and Peter Quinn to a dozen lots in the Borough of The Bronx, in Morris-ave, and One-hundred-and-eighty-second-st. The plaintiff obtained title to the property from her father, Roland Merritt, and has had possession of it for several years. Smith learned that the property had at one time belonged to a Mrs. Elizabeth Gill, with her two children, in 1859 perished in a fire in Brooklyn, which consumed their dwelling-house. The property passed, if Mrs. Gill survived her children, to her collateral relatives, but if they survived her, went to their heirs, who happened to be their paternal uncle. Thomas Gill, and his

wife Gill and his wife, describing themselves as sole heirs, conveyed the property to Jacob T. Merritt, the grandfather of the plaintiff, from whom it was conveyed to Ruth Olivia Rudd, and by her to Roland Merritt, the plaintiff's father, who, in his turn, conveyed it to the plaintiff's father, who, in his turn, conveyed it to the plaintiff's father, who, in his turn, conveyed it to the plaintiff's father, who, in his running to the defendant Quinn. Justice Bookstaver decided that this deed does not help Smith, as Miss Rudd had already conveyed the property to Roland Merritt. He had also secured a deed from the relatives of Mrs. Gill, but Justice Bookstaver holds this deed to be void, as at the time of its delivery the property was in Merritt's possession, he claiming it under an adverse title.

As to the question whether the heirs of the mother or of the children took the property upon the death, Gratz Nathan, who represented Miss Merritt, contended that the defendants could not prove their title, because there was no means of ascertaining which of them were the survivors of the fire.

Justice Bookstaver savs on this point: "It is true wife. Gill and his wife, describing themselves as

asceraining which of them were the survivous asceraining which of them were the defendants might have set up title in themselves, but if that had been done the burden of proving such title would have been cast upon them. This they could not have, by any possibility, sustained, because there was, by reason of the circumstances under which the fire referred to occurred, never any means of knowing whether mother or children first perished, and our law does not supply this defect by retaining the old common-law presumptions as to survivorship."

He therefore gives judgment for the plaintiff, with costs.

ORIENTAL FURNISHINGS CHEAP.

Complete and attractive as is the storehouse for things Oriental, Vantine's, Nos. 877 and 879 Broadway, it is to be improved. General and materia changes are contemplated from top story to base be under the sway of carpenter and decorator. New and elaborate entrances, a new glass front, better elevator equipment, improved stairways and the like are to be added

PROPERTY-OWNERS TO ORGANIZE.

Notices have been sent to property-owners of the Twelfth and Twenty-second wards to attend a meeting to be held on Monday night at No. 201 West One-hundred-and-seventh-st, to organize for mutual protection against unjust legislation, unfair and unequal taxes, and to keep a faithful record of undesirable tenants who move about without

Invitations are to be sent to Governor Roosevelt, Adjutant-General Andrews and other officers of the

Arrangements have been made with a number of Cubans who fought against Spain to represent the Spaniards in the blockhouse on the ridge of San Juan Hill, and Baby, the little white Spanish horse, which was ridden by a Spanish officer in the night attack of July 2 and afterward captured by men et the Tist Hegiment and presented to Captain Stafford, the surgeon, is to be ridden in the charge, The same saddle that was on the horse when it was caught, and which is full of bullet holes, is to be used. Among the other living reminders of the battle to be shown in the armory on the nights of the sham fight are to be the famous goat, Billy-be-Damn, which was taken by the regiment from Long Island City to Camp Black, to Cuba, and through the whole campaign, back to this city.

Billy-be-Damn is now the property of the Park Commission, and is enjoying himself in Central Park after his experiences in Cuba. Lance, said to be the only dog who went through the whole of the Cuban campaign, is also to be shown. No expense is to be spared in the decorations of the armory, which on the two nights will be transformed practically into a portion of Cuba. The whole is to be arranged by men who were actually in the fight and not by scenic artists. Spaniards in the blockhouse on the ridge of San

FIELD EQUIPMENT FOR THE GUARD.

CAMP OF INSTRUCTION ORDERS.

uriforms cannot be satisfactory to the command or to the inspecting officer. The experience of the 8th Regiment has probably influenced Colonel Hoffman, who will pay his official visit to the three regiments after the uniforms have been received. The decision of the Board of Officers to adopt a uniform in most respects like that of the United States Army meets general approval, although there are some old National Guardamen who regret that their regiments will loss their individuality by the new arrangement.

Central America, and were largely in the nature of rousing welcomes, formal calls, and dinners and balls in honor of Admiral Sampson and his New-York and the Indiana left this port for Bermuda, arriving there three days later. The British West Indian Squadron, under command of Vice-Admiral Sir John Fisher, was at Bermuda when the American ships arrived, and

many salutes were fired as the Americans entered the harbor. The Governor of Bermuda | and the Judges of the Supreme Court. called on Rear-Admiral Sampson the next day. and calls were exchanged by the com the two squadrons.

American ships visited the Renown, Vice-Admiral Fisher's flagship, and the Hotspur, the The American ships left Bermuda on February 24, and arrived at Havana on March 1, where they were joined by the battle-ship Texas and the cruisers Brooklyn and Chicago. Rear-Admiral Sampson called on Governor-General

Brooke soon after his arrival, and during the

stay of the vessels at Havana there were many

In the afternoon a party of officers from the

exchanges of calls and small entertainments between the officers of the Army and Navy. A SIDE TRIP TO HONDURAS The New-York and the Brooklyn left Havana on March 10 for Porto Cortez, Honduras, where they went on a special mission in connection with the alleged murder of an American citizen named Pierce. At Porto Cortez the cruisers

were joined by the Machias. From Porto

Cortez the three vessels went to Guantanamo,

Cuba, where they were again joined by the

Havana shortly after the departure of the New-

York and the Brooklyn to visit Cienfuegos and other ports along the southern Cuban coast. The Chicago was detached from the squadron at Guantanamo, and started for Hampton While off Guantanamo the warships brought

to the minds of the men on board them a recol-

lection of the bombardments of last summer by

indulging in a few hours' target practice with

their heavy guns. Guantanamo was left behind the morning of March 26, and that evening the squadron arrived at Kingston. Here occurred the one unpleasant incident of the voyage: the fight between the bluejackets, in which one man was killed and several severely injured. This fight grew out of the feeling of rivalry that exists between the men of the Brooklyn and the men of the New-York.

Many of the men from all the ships had shore have on the day after their arrival. Kingston

hasn't quite as many places of amusement as New-York, and once ashore the men from the

various ships had to mingle with one another.

Just how the fight started is not known, but it

resulted in many hard blows, in which oars and

oarlocks were used freely. One man from the

Texas, a negro, who had smuggled a razor

ashore, joined in the fight, and cut one of the men from another ship so badly that the wounded man was left in Kingston to die. The squadron left Kingston on March 31 for La Guayra, Venezuela, at which port they arrived on the morning of April 4. In entering the harbor the ships ranged themselves in a No squadron of such importance had ever before entered this harbor, and the Venezuelans were out in throngs to welcome the visitors. Salutes were exchanged, and then the director of the customs, Rivas Munderain, acting as the representative of the Venezuelan Government, went on board the New-York to visit Rear-Admiral Sampson. The ships had scarcely dropped their anchors before a large number of small boats, all crowded, put off from

### INVITED TO CARACAS. Early in the afternoon W. W. Russell, secre-

the shore and paddled around the big white

tary of the United States Legation, arrived on a special train from Caracas. Mr. Russell, who s once a cadet at Annapolis, met several of his former comrades on shore, and they took !

were out of sight there was loud cheering from

(From a photograph taken at Caracas, Venezuela, while Rear-Admiral Sampson's Squadron was at La Guayra.

the squadron were driven to the Yellow House. where they were received by President Andrade,

the New-York the squadron began firing a salute

THE VICKSBURG'S CRUISE SOUTH. VARIED ENTERTAINMENTS AT DIFFERENT PORT

fleet last summer. The most interesting part of the cruise, according to some of the officers, was the visit to the waters about Santiago. While at Santiago the officers and apprentices

the latter place she was joined by the Annapolis, and during the rest of the cruise these two vessels were together. They arrived at Trinidad on the vessels were together. They arrived at Trinidad on the vessels are supported by the support of th

the like are to be added.

But presumably as a sort of antidote for the commotion which such alterations inevitably mean, the Messrs. Vantine are holding a large and what is in reality a most surprising sale of their Oriental importations. They have found hundreds of lines of goods in all departments that in some cases have been on hand many years. To make them move speedily haif, and more than haif, has been taken off their usual prices, bringing most charming Oriental fitments down to triling costs.

Prospective summer-home furnishers will do well to take in this sale.